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#### THE GENESIS OF A "FALSE IM-PRESSION."

From Theodore Roosevell's letter of October 4, 1904. to Edward H. Harriman,

Now, my dear sir, you and I are practhere is nothing special I should be in- with lively interest. formed about, or no matter in which I oted with the campaign.

From Edward H. Harriman's confidential statement to Stitney Webster.

About a week before the election in the nn of, 1904, when it looked certain that the State ticket would go Democratic and was doubtful as to Roosevelt himself, the President, sent me a request to go to Washington to confer upon the political conditions in New York State. I amplied, and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully that if found necessary he would appoint | ILL is establishing. him as Ambassador to Paris.

with full belief that he, the President, York, sent for Treasurer Bliss, told me that I was their last hope, my subscription, had been raised.

The checks were given to Treasurer Bliss, who took them to Chairman Cor-If there were any among them of life insurance companies, or any other like organizations, of course Cortelyou must have informed the President. I do know who the subscribers were other than the friend of Depew, who was an fyldual. This amount enabled the York State committee to continue its work, with the result that at least se,000 votes were turned in the city of York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.

## A Happy Shepherd of the People.

The delusions of persecution and conpiracy seem to have abated for a seaevidence of which must be filtered dent.

There is, of course, no shadow of isrespect in attributing this state of allucination to a distinguished person. The faculty of hallucination is no infrequent attribute of genius, especially Hiterary genius, as Mr. Andrew Land Roosevell said that he did not believe has told us in the case of DICKENS, for that Colonel WILLIAM F. STEWART" would instance. And it has occurred before be dismissed from the army as the result able and contentious person. Believing now in shepherds of the people. For of a court-martial," and the President firmly that what is known as "sumexample, GEORGE IV. believed to his dying day that he led a charge at of a position of command because he is the habit of issuing to bring accused Waterloo.

### The Shricker.

Out of the deafening and blinding whirlwind with which the Hon. THEOvillain," but not a vestige of conti- Chief.

has been submerged by a wave of frenzy and hysteria.

Honorable gentlemen have been dishave been denounced and thrown aside. hour. The party candidates are dis- was conducive to heart failure, but even DNDAY, Per Year..... 2 00 missed in short order by the newspa- in the shadow of his fate Colonel STEW-DAHLY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ....... see pers. Columns are surrendered to the ART bore up. The order to appear bestreet; Secretary of the Association, dent has to say of FORAKER and Has- in one eye. KELL, and vice versa.

What a spectacle the White House now presents!

## in Great Britain.

The report of the commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to investigate the working of the arbird des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand. tration acts of Australia and New Zealand was issued in July of this year, and now Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, President of the Board of Trade, has undertaken to form a standing court of arbitration only a cook and a teamster to give by which, on the joint request of employers and operatives, trade disputes may be settled. This is a timely move, for only a fortnight ago there was such friction between masters and men in the British cotton industry as threatened to throw 150,000 toilers into idleness. ical men, and you are on the ground and We need not say that in the United snow the conditions better than I do. States the working of the court If you think there is any danger of your organized by Mr. CHURCHILL on the of the route has already

We should bear in mind that since 1896 Id give aid, why of course give up the the British Board of Trade has had the for the time being, and then a few power to appoint a conciliator and arbitrator at the request of both parties shall get you to come down to discuss to an industrial controversy. This tain Government matters not con- method of settling disputes has had a fair measure of progressive success. Thus in 1905 the Board of Trade intersettled, thirty-two; while during the first eight months of the present year no fewer than forty-seven cases of intervention have occurred, in thirty-five of which an accommodation has already been reached, while some of the remainder are still under discussion. Nevercarried on without sufficient money and theless, in a great many cases workmen asked if I could help them in raising the have been unwilling to abide by the dessary funds, as the national com- cisions of individual conciliators and armittee, under control of Chairman Cor- bitrators, feeling that however equitable kind, has produced two for the first elyou, had utterly failed of obtaining they may mean to be they do not inti-

The new tribunal, which will sit whenever required by the joint appeal of the keep his agreement, I came back both parties to a labor controversy, of the regular first night public. will be composed of three or five members, according to the wishes of the at it was necessary in order to carry first panel, from which chairmen will New York State that \$200,000 should be be drawn, will consist of persons of was done decently and in order. No aid be would let me know, which he did panel will be formed of persons belongably in three or four hours, with the ing to the class of workmen and trade result that the whole amount, including unionists. If two arbitrators are selected from each of the last two panels to sit in conjunction with the chairman it is believed their decisions will be accepted by workmen as authoritative.

It is well known that industrial arbitration and conciliation courts and wages boards. for the settlement of States for many years. As regards composition, these tribunals have usually consisted of a president-generally a Supreme Court Judge-and one repre-CHURCHILL does not insist upon such the public ever cared what the manager Britain are known to be opposed to it. was tried and proved. n. Doubtless they will return; indeed. At the trade union congress, for inthey may come back at any moment. stance, held the other day a motion in rules in theatrical affairs is always best For the present, however, they are favor of conferring compulsory powers for the drama. The greater the numlatent. They have yielded, apparently, on the Board of Trade to inquire into ber of plays acted the greater is the to a hallucination stronger than they, any industrial controversy when reand giving pleasure, not pain, to its quested by either party was rejected entertainer. It is clear from his lan- by 978,000 against 616,000 votes. In ciple of the managers that disappears last year's congress a similar motion makes it easier for the playwright to reminding us of what we have suffered encountered an even more decisive get his works before the public. Now lasue and will prevail. through a medium so violently per-defeat. There is no present likelihood, that the tyranny of the first night idea turbed, that he believes in good faith therefore, that the compulsory feature no longer holds the managers in its defeat. There is no present likelihood, that the tyranny of the first night idea that he is the Republican candidate for will be introduced in the arbitration courts now instituted by the British The more informal the production of Board of Trade.

# Before the Retiring Board.

In a letter written to Senator TALIA- as well must benefit. FERRO of Florida in May President added: "My whole aim is to get him out monses," which City Magistrates are in

be considered as a position of command by law and illegal, he refuses to issue except over rattlesnakes, of which the them or to recognize those issued by Colonel has killed eight himself during others. For this he is denounced as DORE ROOSEVELT has replaced the se- the last two months. But the impris- discourteous by his colleagues. date and somewhat stupid processes of onment at the cactus post was becom- The summons is defended as a less the campaign we can now gather only ing a public scandal. Besides, the harsh method than the warrant for the smothered cries of the victims Colonel's arrears of leave amounted to getting a person to court, for the person and distinguish their scattered frag- four months. Since a court of in- on whom it is served is not taken into ments. We hear dislocated screams quiry upon his conduct toward his custody and does not appear before and imprecations. We see tortured and subordinates and civilians would not the bench a prisoner. This much is dissevered members flying through eliminate him from the army, some other in its favor. Against it is the fact that the sire HASKELL and VORYS, FORAKER way had to be found. In this dilemma summonses have been obtained in the and TAFT and BRYAN, these contribute the old artillery officer developed val- past, sometimes without the knowledge to the storm; but of reason and logic, vular disease of the heart and blindness of the Magistrates signing them, by of argument and demonstration, there in one eye-according to the diagnosis debt collectors to frighten and coerce nothing-nothing whatever. You of army doctors at Tombstone and to debtors and by persons seeking revenge ch shricks of "liar," "whelp" and the great relief of the Commander in in private quarrels in which no warrants

nence and order. The whole situation Colonel STEWART's disability had not So far no one has answered success

the shattered wrack of decency rules the tions from department headquarters,

We would not give much for Colonel STEWART'S chance of proving by witnesses that his heart is sound and his sloned a United States Marshal at once. eyesight clear enough for active ser-How Labor Disputes May Be Settled vice. Those organs ought certainly to come up to the standard set by the court, for if STEWART remains in the army he will become senior Colonel of the Coast Artillery on December 8, when rassing to hold the senior Colonel at cerned have finally had a conference orders to. It is a case for expedition; expert evidence must decide. Teltiplainly irrelevant, and an officer might been so loudly sung; its development, see a rattler in time to kill it without having a perfect eye.

Colonel STEWART may have to go, for the President himself has said it and there is no appeal from him. But Broken Hill to the Congo State frontier factory competitive examination has to the Etoile du Congo copper mine, Lieutenant, and a brother, Captain bowe to the copper district of Ruwe, 170 miles further. WILLIAM F. STEWART, Jr., eldest son the army since 1898. The army has ROOSEVELT.

#### Informality and New Plays.

The desire to avoid the verdict of the ordinary first night audience has already led to the introduction of some unprecedented changes in the manner of bringing forward new plays. One manager, daring beyond the rest of his time at a matinée so much out of both instances, since the play was judged by an unprejudiced gathering which had not acquired the mental attitude

formity with the theatrical idea of what guided days to the inaugural circum-

stances of every theatrical project. It is safe to say that a manager could damaging its prospects of success, so and Mr. Mack would like them to be. far has informality in theatrical affairs advanced. Yet a few seasons ago no manager would have trusted even really valuable dramatic material. They now. sentative each for employers and em, were shunned here, however, in the ployees. In New Zealand the reference managerial belief that to exhibit so

Such abandonment of hard and fast chance that works of real merit will be found among them. Every fixed pringrasp one difficulty is out of the way. new plays becomes the better for the

Magistrate Butts is a most unreason wholly unfit to exercise command." persons into court when they do not The detail at Fort Grant could hardly wish to sign a warrant, are unwarranted

would be issued.

been suspected. He had been riding fully Magistrate Burrs's assertion that about Fort Grant like a cowboy, doing summonses as used in New York Maghis forty miles a day in the desert and istrates' courts are without the sanction redited and branded. Men whose the Pinaleno Mountains, and of the of law, and the fact seems to be that whole lives certify to their excellence thirty-five rattlesnakes killed about they are extra-legal. That they are his quarters in two months he had de- not of the same dignity and potency The customs and established procedures spatched eight, so good was his eye- as warrants is not known generally, under which this nation has advanced sight, so steady his hand. Perhaps the however, and of the 120,000 persons from poverty into opulence are elimi- verdict of the army doctors at Tomb- for whom this alleged process was nated by a gesture and a bawl, and stone when he reported to take aninety issued last year probably very few reckless demagogy triumphant over mile ride in three days, as per instruc- knew that there was no obligation to obey them.

The Magistrates seem to have inherited or invented a bogus process, which has been subjected to serious DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 70 rank outsiders. HASKELL can obtain fore a retiring board at Washington abuses. Magistrate Burrs takes the an hour's hearing. Unlimited space is followed fast. For the fourth time in sensible view that until the summons accorded to HEARST and ROOSEVELT a few months he made the five days is made a part of the legal machinery and other dealers in denunciation. The journey across the continent, arriving Magistrates should not resort to it, country no longer considers the con- in Washington fresh and fit for a man and in view of the improper uses to hattan at 170 Massig street, in the Boraugh flicting claims of TAFT and BRYAN. of sixty-odd who was afficted with valuable which this Quaker gun has been but the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Men are bent on hearing what the Presivular disease of the heart and blindness his opinion appears to be entirely reasonable.

> Mr. James J. Jeffries has killed a bear with one punch. He should be commis-

Mr. BRYAN has been before the public for the But the public has not been behind Mr.

BRYAN. Many months have passed since we Colonel GEORGE G. GREENOUGH retires have heard of any progress on the Cape for age. It would be rather embar- to Cairo railroad. The interests conan abandoned post in Arizona, with in London and decided to push forbranch from Broken Hill, the present northern terminus of the line, to the Congo State and into its southeastern mony of endurance in sitting a horse, district of Katanga, where it will tap the unofficial riding tests, so to speak, is rich copper region whose praises have however, can go forward only after transportation is provided.

The British South Africa Company, which is building the Cape to Cairo railroad, has agreed to extend the line from the STEWARTS out of the army. They been surveyed. From that point the are still coming: FREDERICK WARREN railroad company of the Lower Congo STEWART on the strength of a satis- and Katanga agrees to extend the line just received his commission as Second sixty miles, and then on through Kam-

While the British and Belgians are of the exile of Fort Grant, has been in preparing to build this road the railroad company of the Great Lakes is laying vened in fourteen quarrels and put an seen three generations of STEWARTS, tracks around the stretches of rapids for the Colonel's father, JOSEPH STEW- in the Congo and placing steamers on in twenty cases and brought the parties ART, fought in the civil war and was the navigable reaches above them, so to an agreement in sixteen; in 1907 it a Colonel before him. A tough and that when these two transportation sysintervened in thirty-nine cases and sturdy race, soldierly by instinct and tems meet in the Ruwe district there habit. It seems to have won its right will be steam inland communications, partly rail and partly water, all the way to a "square deal," even from President from Cape Town to the mouth of the Congo River. This is likely to happen a good while before Cecil Rhodes's dream of through trains between the south and north of Africa is realized.

When Mr. BRYAN discussed the unfitness of Mr. Tarr to be President at Mitchell, South Dakota, on Monday, the Democratic candidate was powerfully heartened to see the whole town blooming with lithographs of his statesmanlike features to the entire exclusion of Mr. them, and there was a large amount due mately understand the position of the the ordinary routine as to fall on a day TAPT'S smiling front. Twenty thousand from them to the New York State com- manual laborer. Hence the alternative that commonly witnesses only the eve- persons heard Mr. BRYAN'S elocution or mittee. We talked over what could be of referring disputes to the standing ning performance. This manager has saw his graceful gestures. He left in a done for Depew, and finally he agreed court of arbitration which Mr. CHURCH- dechared the experiment successful in special car for his next stand with a conviction that a Democratic landslide was gathering momentum in South Dakota.

Mr. BRYAN was the victim of a cruel delusion. The corn palace fair was in full blast; hence his great audience, which Such an experiment would have been of course he expected. The deception considered only a few years ago fatal was in the picture display, so soul satisthat they had exhausted every other parties, and the members of the court to the success of any new play. It was fying to the eloquent candidate. It seems and that they had exhausted every other resource. In his presence I called up an infiniste friend of Senator Depew, told Board of Trade from three panels. The Every move had to be made in constitutions and the success of any new play. It was that Mitchell decided to do the handsome Mr. TAPP was to come to Mitchell the day after Mr. BRYAN's visit, and in honor of ed at once, and if he would help I eminence and impartiality. The second detail of this process was more imporeach candidate only his lithograph was to ald subscribe \$50,000. After a few will be composed of persons selected tant than the conventional first night BRYAN must have thought there were no words over the telephone the gentleman from the employer class, and the third with the presence of the audience that Republicans in Mitchell, or mighty few; was thought necessary in those mis- and Mr. TAPT may conclude that his smile has converted most of the Democrats and the fight is won. It strikes us that this lithograph incident in hospitable Mitchell proves nothing except perhaps give the first performance of a new play that the voters are not as excited over the at any time now without danger of issues of the campaign as Mr. HITCHCOCK

### Let Us Have Peace!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Let trade disputes have been operative in his least important venture to an after- us have peace," said the great General at New Zealand and in various Australian noon introduction to the public. Such the close of a colossal conflict and at the a test would have been thought certain beginning of a successful campaign for the Presidency. Peace from violence was failure for a play. Trial matinées in the heartfelt want of the people at that London frequently brought to light time. Business peace is what they wan The wounds of civil war were deep and bloody, but not more serious, now incapacitate the business world. of a labor controversy to one of these little confidence in a play was to inspire lief in a healing peace to come will elect courts is compulsory, but Mr. WINSTON the public with equal distrust. As if the Republican candidate; belief that under him we shall have four years of intelligent, deliberate administration, free from a provision, for labor unionists in Great thought of a play so long as its quality impulsive clamor, ill considered denunciaconfusion and boastfulness. These are nearly over and we can see the end. Therefore the present hysterics matter little.

The next President will stroke the dove of peace in the White House and the cries of wild beasts scattering the sands of African deserta in frantic flight from a strange and mighty noise behind them will be mellowed by distance to a pleasing murmur. issue and will prevail. HORACE CHITTENDEN.

## BURLINGTON, Vt., September 27.

Wants to Know.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly inform one of your old devotees, dramatist and the public; and it follows who has been in the Canadian woods all Chopin and Delacroix were friends; that in these conditions the managers summer, whether Roseevelt or Taff is the Delacroix adored the music of the other, Republican candidate for President? May THE SUN's shadow never grow less! New York, September 72.

Admitted With Honor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. Is there place on the wall of the Itali of Pame for S. Wa. corator, of this city?

> The Esperanto Vote. Oh, why is it neglected so-The Esperanto vote? Both parties should awake, and lot Immediately take note, And send some carttail speakers out To tell those people that Gik metto skik, terrado skowt

Tok mokku vezok zat. Why are no pamphieta sent abroad each new language sharp. And on some issue carp? \* The doctrine in this light: Hip toozie ping a toot toot when Zing gok, they'd vote all right.

The field is big and yet untilled. And there great crops will grow if seed is only wisely spilled, As candidates should know. So haste, you literary men, Press agents for the great, Sook noop ownce tikantu gen Bo hunkus ceto tate.

CHARLES R. BARNES.

DELACROIX AND INGRES.

Unlike the case of Goethe and Schil-

ler two remarkable French painters, Delacroix and Ingres, were not friends; indeed, there existed considerable animosity between them, tinged with haughty contempt on the part of Delacroix and descending to bitterness with Ingres. Once at a public function, a banquet, ingres attempted to leave the hall when he heard that his adversary was present. Nor did Delacroix show much more tact. Throughout the dinner he made sarcastic remarks destined for the ear of Ingres. Both great artists, neither had the largemindedness of Goethe, who remarked that Germany ought to be happy to have two such big fellows as Schiller and Goethe. But such widely different temperaments as Delacroix and Ingres could not be expected to harmonize. Classic and romantic, Apollo and Dionysos, eternal calm and eternal tempest. Delacroix was a path breaker, while Ingres held to tradition, carried the oriflamme of Raphael. One critic, Charles Baudelaire by name, appreciated the pair. He fought for Delacroix, not by opposing him to the reigning classicism, but by defining his rare individuality. For Ingres Baudelaire had a predilection. Charles Blanc had asserted that Ingres restored the cult of Raphael. Baudelaire asked the question: "What is Ingres's quest and dream? M. Ingres should be considered as a man gifted with high qualities, an eloquent lover of beauty, but devoid of that forceful temperament which is the fatality of genius. His leading preoccupations are a taste for the antique and respect for a school. In short, admiration comes easy to him and his mind is rather eclectic, as is the case with all those who are lacking in fatality."

Octave Uzanne, who has written s not without a peep within his own stormy soul-indicated those overwhelming temperaments who traverse the tragic side of their own genius, like a Turner, Michelangelo, a Beethoven. The or a Richard Wagner. A master of portraiture, a fanatic for purity of line, the possessor of a limpid and elevated Ingres and Manet hung side by side and congratulates his countrymen on their eelecticism. During the epoch of Ingres, Manet would have been called a devil among painters, and Ingres would have been the first to hurl at his head the pretty compliment.

What did Eugène Delacroix think of Dominique Ingres? His letters, edited by Burby, and Moreau's monograph tell enough, but in the "Recollections" of George Sand we learn the unequivocal truth. In January, 1841, we find her talking with the painter. She had met on the street somewhere a man, a maniac, she calls him, who told her that "outline and color should be separate studies." "Was the man in his right mind?" she asked

"Well, yes," was the answer; "he is laboring under a mistake. The heresy did not originate with him. It is of higher authority. It belongs to the school of M. Ingres, who has decreed that color is a superfluity and that it is very dangerous to become captivated with mere detail, which is dangerous to the purity of the outline."

"The Venetian school they abominate. interrupted Sand. "And the Dutch school too," added Delacroix. "Rembrandt and l'eniers are for them daubers; all the Spaniards, Velasquez included, with Rubens thrown in, excite the disgust of the times striking effects, but he is a bungler, he does not understand outline; Michelangelo is a fool who can produce only monsters. Raphael alone knows how is a frigid work in the pseudo-classic manner of David. Madame Sand thought it rather pretty and exclaimed: "What finish in the carving!" (She meant modelling.) Carving is the word!" cried Delacroix. to one another. M. Ingres is half a man of genius, has an immense talent and is particularly high minded. His failing is partly in coloring, partly in perspective, partly in a want of animation."

Curiously enough, Delacroix did not put his finger on the chiefest defect-the absence of atmosphere in the pictures of Ingres. His canvases are airless. always Philadelphia; nomically speaking, than the wounds which | And what his system led to may be noted in the ivory, pink and white decorative nudes of Lefebvre, Cabanel and Bouguereau-not one of this trio ever surpassed "La Source" of Ingres. Henner. who would have horrifled Ingres with his tion, action that is rash and hasty, noise, fat, sensuous pate, was only a man who with the idea that they will accomplish fell asleep and dreamed of the Venetians. Delacroix was indignant at the paint-

ers who imitated Ingres. He called join hands and-just do it! them pasticheurs and illuminators of George Sand's and the "Stratonice" was again the subject of criticism. The Polish composer confessed that he did not admire the pigture, also declared cally dry rotten. that color he could not understand (he. the most exquisite colorist among tone poets). His stout motherly lady friend maliciously wrote in her diary: "He said out of politeness he knew nothing about color, not believing he was telling the truth." A sweet "aside" for posterity. but Chopin, who was afraid of Angelo, whose hair stood on end before Rubens was ever shy in expressing his opinion of the powerful tropical work of Delacroix. Doubtless it shocked his planetary soul. Now follow the most pregnant ideas from the lips of Delacroix: "Harmony in music does not consist

merely in the construction of concordant sounds, but in their mutual relations, their proper succession, in what I should call for want of a proper expression their audible reflex. Well, so is it with painting. Pass me that blue cushion and that red rug. If you place them side by side you see that where the two colors touch they blend. The red becomes tinted with blue, the blue is enriched by the red, and from the two results violet. may mingle in a picture the most gorgeous colors, but give them the proper reflex and you will never be gaudy. nature sober in her tones? Does she not abound in striking contrasts which in no wise destroy her harmony? They are all blended by reflex. Some attempt to do away with this in painting. It may be done, but only at the expense of the pioture." Such opinions, which he did not hesitate to utter as well as to print, shocked the opponents of Delacroix. The science of complementary colors was in its in-

fancy; nevertheless Delacroix, and Turner before him, had divined the truth. What blasphemies for the men who talked about an "abstract line," upon whose work was the chill of the cemetery! Sculpture ruled the painter's vision during

the triumphs of Ingres. Maurice Sand asked Delacroix if the science of reflection was not the most difficult of all. "No." said the artist, "it is the simplest thing imaginable. The reflection of one certain color upon another certain color invariably produces the same effect \* \* \* it is pure chemistry" (this word was for Chopin's benefit, who had murmured something about alchemy). "The tope is continually undergoing composition and decomposition, and reflection is as inseparable from relief as the outline from the model. They think they have invented, or at least discovered, outline; that is, they believe they can portray the outline. By no means! The contour laughs at them and turns its back."

Chopin, whom discussion always bored

began preluding, then suddenly stopped. Come, come," said Delacroix, "that isn't finished." "It isn't begun yet," explained the planist. "I can think of nothing but reflections, shadows and reliefs that will not stand still. I am looking for color, but I cannot even find the outline." You will not find one without the other," replied Delacroix, "and you will succeed in finding both." "What if I find only moonshine?" "You will have found a reflection of a reflection," concluded Maurice Sand. Naturally his mother gave her spoiled son the bon mot. Could anything be put more succinctly than Delacroix's "You will not find one without the other." Many painters have tried, still try to subdue color with form or form with color, but there can be no hegemony for either one or the other. sympathetic study of Ingres, hastens to explain that by "fatality" Baudelaire— genius of Ingres as expressed by the Odalisque, "La Source," portrait and that of Madame Rivière, while not far away are the Delacroixs, the "Dante and Virgil," the "Massacre of Scio" and the portrait of himself. Two Athenian suavity of Ingres, his chaste big painters—as far apart as Iceland transposition to modern uses of the spirit and the equator. Let us admire both of Raphael, would not have been possible and forget all about the academic row if he had been, for example, a Delacroix over line and mass, color and contour. But the impressionists of 1867. Monet. Manet, Renoir and the rest, were right in claiming Delacroix as a common arstyle, he was constitutionally unable to tistic ancestor. Edgar Degas, who is see across his temperament the genius of his contemporary. M. Uzanne calls attention to the exhibition at which He is a modern Ingres plus a keener vision, wider sympathies and a more plastic temperament. Perhaps if he handled the fiddle as well as Ingres he would play not Mendelssohn but Bachthe greatest master of line that ever trod the organ pedals and made magnificent sounding arabesques.

#### HASKELLISM.

A Convincing Precedent Cited From the Record of the Accuser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "white pot" who convicts ex parte has set Governor Haskell in his private pillory. erhaps some day a court may find the Governor guilty. Meanwhile persons who have not yet lost their heads and can still act on the principle ingrained in Anglo will reserve their judgment.

What is the main charge against the Governor? He forbade his Attorney-General to prosecute a person charged with violating a State law

Governor Haskell refused to permit any proceedings to be taken against the Standard Off Company, although this company declines to obey the law of Oklahoma.

And Bryan has not rebuked him for this! You have uttered no word of condemnation of It is clearly a grave case, but there is

holds its seat.

Not long since the great hunter of malewhy they should be extended. conspicuous example of the "square deal." to draw—these are the formulas of criti- Judge Harmon found and followed a trail Ingres." His "Stratonice" was discussed; it hunter called off Judge Harmon and refused to permit any proceedings to be taken bureaucratic regulation under a comagainst the, man charged with violating

the law of the United States.

Is not this "Haskellism" as now defined by the best authority? Would the Gover-"It is done after the style of the Chinese had not only called off his Attorney-General coat of whitewash? H. W. H. NEW YORK, September 28.

#### Bad Report of a Popular Political Innevation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "Direct We have had them in Lannominations"! caster county for over a generation, and it is the worst political pest hole (except in Pennsylvania. Here we call it the "Crawford county system." Yet I recollect my good old father's rejoicings when it was adopted forty years ago. "Now we'll have an end forty years ago. "Now we'll of political rascality," said he.

I am not exactly arguing against direct primaries; but don't let us be overcome our political regeneration; that is possib under the existing system if honest mer possible under any system without the aid manuscripts. He met Chopin later at of men and conscience. Perpetual motion and automatism are no more to be found in politics than in mad

Then, too, perhaps Lancaster county, is a bad field for the experiment, being politi-OLD TIMES. LANCASTER, Pa., September 28.

### Passing the Blame Along.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In the afti-cle "The City Books" you say: "While Mr. Mets is trying to straighten out the accounts system in the Finance Department no evidence of violent ambition to adopt modern methods shocks the investigator in other bureaus of the government The present involved and almost unintelligible practices serve their purposes well in obscuring the expenditure of the city's money."

Holding this paragraph in your left hand, will you kindly turn with your right hand to Section 149 of the Charter, which says "all accounts rendered to or kept in the other departments shall be subject to the inspection and revision of the officers of this [Finance] department. It shall rescribe the forms of keeping and rendering all Now and then, just to be odd, criticism might

NEW YORK, September 28. look before it leaps.

The Earl of Edgoumbe's Paughter.

TO THE ENTON OF THE SUN-Sir: I was born twenty miles from Mount Edgeumbe in the year 1839. I have often heard my father and mother and many others talk about the premature burial of Lady Edgeumbe, and I will venture to say of Lady Edgeumbe, and I will venture to say that there was not a man, woman or child in the county of Devonahire or Cornwail that had the least doubt about the truthfulness of the story.

The gardener of Mount Edgeumbe knew that Lady Edgeumbe was buried with much jewelry. Some time after she was buried the gardener went to the grave at night to steal her jewelry. One of the rings on her fingers would not come of the rings on her fingers would not come of the rings on her fingers would not come. off easy. The gardener began to cut off the finger, when Lady Edgeumbe sat up in the coffin. The gardener ran away, leaving his lantern, and Lady Edgeumbe walked to her home in her grave clothes. JOSEPH H. THOMAS. HOBOKEN, September 26.

Needed Nowadays.

Knicker—The camel is a good political emblem Bocker—Yes, it has a number of stomachs to

A NEIGHBORHOOD REPORT ON LEWIS CHANLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Any voter seeking to know the qualities and environment of the Democratio candidate for Governor of New York and his family can find hereabout the object of his quest. The people of Dutchess, Greene and Columbia counties know the whole story. Voters in every county of the State can also easily ascertain by inquiry of those who have been much in Albany all they wish relating to Mr. Chanler. He has been a member of the Assembly, as well as Lieutenant-Governor during the term that Mr. Hughes has been Governor.

It is rather novel in the history of New York politics that the actual Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are rival candidates for the first office. Both aimed to be rival candidates for the Presidency. but ended as rivals for the Governorship of New York.

Officials in Albany and those called thither on public business during the last two years know, or should know, all about the opposing candidates and can inform their neighbors. No voter need ask "Who is he?" as of a candidate known only in his own town. Mr. Chanler's mental habits and resources, his manners, ways, bearing and personality in social, official and public life can easily and quickly be an open book all over the State.

In this region of the residence of his large family he is spoken of as gracious and charming, "hail fellow well met," full of fun and wit as was his maternal grandfather, the late Samuel Ward, whom so many of the old residents in Manhattan who are now in life remember with pleasure. On his father's side he is of South Carolina stock. He is a rich man by honorable inheritance from those who honorably acquired their wealth, and generously uses his inheritance in good works. He cannot be stigmatized as one of "the idle rich" or as a possessor of "predatory wealth" or as a "malefactor f great wealth." All has come by inheritance, and yet he has not been "idle." He has been a lawyer, working hard at his profession in Manhattan, but more than almost any other member of the bar. without fee, for the poor and neglected. In the defence of what he thought the rights of impecunious clients he has not shrunk from incurring the censure of the bench, as the court records show.

He entered public life, it would seem, not for the predatory purpose of become ing a boss or to get filthy lucre from deals and jobs, municipal, county or State. Those dwelling in the neighborhood of the family home on the Hudson know that Chanler is clean both as a man and as a politician. Many are now living who remember

his father as faithful to Tammany on the East Side of the city half a century and more ago and a vigorous defender in Congress of the rights of all the States. A DEMOCRAT.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., September 28. BUREAUCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

Destructive Effect of Commission Regulation of Private Enterprise.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read Governor Hughes's very able defence of bureaucratic government at the notification meeting on Saturday evening. It certainly reads well, as the Governor's efforts usually do, and if the desirability of such government were to be decided by forceful statement and rhetorical finish it cannot be denied that he has made a vigorous plea in its behalf. But as rhetoric does not alter a fact or change a truth, there are those who will not accept the soundness of his conclusions, however brilliant the argument. That boards and commissions have been

s recent example for it, if memory still created by Democrats is not necessarily an argument in their favor or a reason factors appointed Judge Harmon, Cleve-land's former Attorney-General, to investi-administrative purposes they may be jusno draughtsman; Rembrandt produces at gate violations of the rebate law and an- tifled, but when invoked for the regulation nounced that he had appointed a Democrat of private affairs and economic conditions of national reputation so that the people they are indefensible. They are destrucmight be sure that no Republican reputation tive of that economic liberty which has would be whitewashed and might have a been the inciting cause of material progress. This freedom has been worth n to the world than all the commissions that cism as understood by the followers of leading to the Cabinet, but the mighty have ever been created. To confess that it is necessary to hamper this freedom by sion somewhat removed from the people, depending on appointment from some intermediate authority, amounts to an assertion that the people cannot be trusted. is essentially undemocratic and it is not recommended by past experience. We fans with their little ivory figures fastened but also covered the accused with a thick have had a railroad commission for nearly a generation. It was originally non-par-tisan and created ostensibly for the benefit of the people. Can anybody say it was a blessing? What guarantee is there that the present commission will be more fruit-

It does not seem an impossible task to frame a law declaring the rights, duties and privileges of corporations which will reasonably protect investors and the public without seriously hampering initiative and economic freedom. Statesmanship which would prevent enterprise cannot be wise or beneficent. A rage for regulation may answer a popular fallacy and give a tran-sient popularity to a Roosevelt or a Hughes, but is certain to result in economic detriment wherever attempted. New York with its thousands of millions of capital must not suffer from such crude experiments. Personal and economic liberty is an issue freighted with tremendous consequences which overshadow all other questions for the moment. A COUNTRYMAN, ONRIDA, September 28.

### Philological.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw it said in a newspaper recently that Mr. Taft and Mr. Foraker would maintain toward each other n "armed neutrality." In the interest of logical English I wish to call attention but obviously incorrect use of an old phrase. I can understand that in the case of a war between France and Germany we might say that Switseriand, for example, would preserve an armed neutrality, or that there might be said to be a condition of "armed peace" between France and Germany to-day. But how can two persons be

said to be "neutral" as to each other?

Another common error is made in the use of the phrase "beg the question," which is employed by many in the sense merely of evading or dodging the question. To such persons it may be said that the real meaning of "begging the quest the petitio principii of the old logicians—is that a reasoner assumes as proved the very matter in dispute; something frequently done with adroitness and intention, and as often merely with confusion of thought and obtuseness of understanding.

BROOKLIN, September 29.

Two Kentucky Names. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When one considers the varieties one may get out of the pronunciation of such words as "though" and "bough" and "cough" and "tough," one is not to be surprised at anything he may find in our

A Summary Queen. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "As the King so often said in, Alice in Wonderland," Off with his head." to day's Sun quotes the Springfield Republican as saying. Why this sacrilege against a classic! "Off with his head" was the Queen's solution of every problem, and the amisble King pardoned all of her victims.